#### SMALLPOX IN AN ASYLUM.

MANY HUNDREDS OF PATIENTS EXPOSED. ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE

DISPASE-OTHER NEW CASES. Dr. Pease, who is in charge of the new hospital of the Health Department, on North Brother land, sent word to the Sanitary Eurean yesterday that he had removed a woman who had been found suffering from smallpox in the Female Iusane Asylum on Blackwell's Island. How the woman had contracted the disc se he had not ascertained. Dr. J. B. Taylor, of the Fourth Sanitary Division, sent two inspectors to the asylum to vaccinate all the inmates who had been exposed by the woman's illness. He also sent some members of the Disinfecting Corps to assist the Inspectors and directed them to fumigate the rooms in which the sick woman had been kept previous to her removal to North other Island. Previous to their departure from the Sabitary Bureau the inspectors were well-supplied with vaccinating materials and they remained at work at the

vaccinating materials and they remained at work at the asylum all day. It was ascertained that the sick woman was Sophia Leonard, who had been an Immate of the asylum since 1877. There are at present about 1,600 insane women in the asylum, but they are not all kept in the same building. Dr. Taylor said yesterday:

"This looks like a serious case, and we will take unusual precautions to prevent a spread of smallpox in the asylum. Less than a year ago we had all of the immates of the asylum vaccinated, but there have been many changes there since then. A strict watch will be kept upon the women now in the place and the work of vaccination will be pushed vigorously until sil are protected. If any other woman comes down with smallpox she will be removed to North Brother Island before she has time to communicate the disease to others."

others."

Six smallpox patients at the old Riverside Hospital were transferred to North Brother Island yesterday. Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes said the remaining patients probably would be transferred within a week. The Health Department will give up the building to the Charity Board on January I. Four persons, who were found suffering from smallpox in the city on Friday night, were removed to North Brother Island yesterday. Rasmus Krag, who owns the house No. 445 West Forty-sixth-st, and a small boy maned Charles Merton, whose parents live in the house, were two of the sufferers. They caught the disease from the two Zegier children, who were removed from the house two weeks ago, after being concealed there for some days. John Feeney, another patient, was found in the two weeks ago, after being concealed there for some days. John Feeney, another patient, was found in the tenement-house No. 760 Eleventh-ave., and a servant gist, namest Fitzseraid, was removed from No. 325 East Forty-third-st. A physician sent word to Dr. Taylor that a hoby was sudering from a suspicious complaint at No. 132 Willett-st., but Inspector Chapin ascertamed that the child had chickenpox. Two children of Eugene F. Smith, the Wall Street broker, were found suffering from smalipox a week ago, in their room on the top floor of the apartment house No. 101 West Forty-eighth-st. They have been kept isolated in the house, with the consent of the Sanitary officials, and attended by the family physician. Mr. Smith and a nurse have remained in the house to care for the children while Mrs. Smith and two other children are staying at the house of a friend in Sixty-becond-st.

Following is a record of contagious diseases in the city

Following is a record of contagious diseases in the city



SEVERE FIGHT ON A BRIG.

THE MATE IN PRISON AND THE COOK IN THE HOS-

Owing to a fight on the brig Charles Duncan, which hes at pier No. 6, East River, yesterday morning, Thomas Weisch the mate, and Stephen Baker, the cook, or as he is called by courtesy, the steward, will not spend the holiday season on their craft. Welsch is in the Tombs and Baker in the hospital. The men have been shipmates for five months and got along fairly well to gether. Fights between sailors are not unusual and nothing is thought of them unless some one is so badly injured as to require the services of a hospital Baker had a serious scalp

turgeon. Baker had a serious scalp wound and was bruised between the shoulders and on the arm. He says that the mate, without provication, struck him on the head with an axe.

Welse his story is that when he was officer of the deck, about 6 a, m., the cook was making unnecessary noise about the vessel, and was hable to wake up the captain, who had been up until after 1 o'clock with two of his children who were troubled with eronp. He remonstrated with the cook, who did not seem to pay any attention to him, but made an insuling remark. He followed him forward when the cook told him if he did not like it he could go to blank. This was considered little short of multiny, and the mate proceeded to knock him down. The mate says that the bruises and scalp wound came from the cook's striking the rail in his fail. The cook was taken to the Chambers Street Horytal and afterward to the New-York Hospital. While the wounds are serious they

#### SUCCESS OF THE ADVENT MISSIONS. WHAT HAS CAME FROM THEM AND WHAT IS TO BE

I XPECTED. The Rev. William Hay Aitken, the missioner

who conducted the business men's services at Trinky Church, left the city for New-Orleans on Friday night hing his sermon to men in St. George's Church. His services practically close the Advent Mission work In the city. In addition to his work in Trinity Church be every day conducted services in St. George's, making his home at the house of the rector, the Rev. W. S. Rains ford, who has been one of the most active among the Episcopal clergy in bringing about these services.

"There is little to be said as yet," Mr. Rainsford remarked yesterday, " about the result of these missions. Something of what it has been we expect to learn in a little while, but it was not expected that they would yield a direct influence, aithough something of that is noticeable; their value will, it is hoped be far reaching in many ways. The meetings all fover the city have been largely attended, and in this the result has been exceedingly satisfactory. That is only one instance of well-directed effort. For nearly two years the Church has been working to this end, and there were two opinious about it on the start, but there are not now. I know of a bishop who attended one of the earlier meetings. He was displeased with it and the extempore prayer, but within ten days he changed his opinion and wrote commending the work. That is a good deal coming from one of the older bishops. St. George's is a large church. It will sent 1,800 people and at many of these meeting every seat has been occupied. This was the result of special effort. One of the direct results which I have spoken of as having already been seen is in the number of communications from outside people requesting prayer. We have had in St. George's bet ween 700 and 800 of these."

"Hoes the influence of the work extend beyond the city?" Something of what it has been we expect to learn in a

"I think that it is shown in the letters which we are receiving from our churches in other cities. Every day brings filteen or twenty letters, with magnifes. The Episcopal work is chiefly to be done in the cities. The Methodist and Eaplist have done a great work in the country; we are trying to do as much in the city."

"The Trialty Church meetings were regarded as suc-

"The Trinity Church meetings were regarded as successful"?

"Entirely so. What I have said about the work in
general applies particularly to those meetings.
The interest was not made by any one man.
Mr. Atken proved an eminently happy selection to carry out the pitus of the church.
He did nobily. But it was the efforts of the
Bishop and the clergy that succeeded in getting the and
lences, then Mr. Aitken held them. These meetings were
something almost new of their kind in New-York, but
you will understand that they were made up of indviidunis from all parts of the city, and the result will be difficult to gather in exact figures. A year and a half ago
I obtained permission from Dr. Dix to use the church
for these advent services for two weeks, and another
week was readily accorded when their value and importunce were seen." e Trinity Church meetings were regarded as suc

Another Philadelphia collection of paintings is to be sold in this city next month. The pictures col-lected by Colonel Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, will be disposed of at auction about the third week in January, seen after the tion. The latter, which contains several foreign paintings of considerable consequence, will be exhibited in the Academy of Design, and the sale will be upon the even-Academy of Design, and the sale will be upon the even-ings of January 13, 14 and 15. Colonel Rogers's gallery contains some ninety American and foreign works, in-cluding a prize painting by Mr. W. L. Ficknell. It is said that the pointings belonging to the Hou, John W. Book-walter, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio in 1881, will be sold about the same time.

#### ORANGES FROM SILVER SPRINGS PARK.

There was an odor of oranges in the neighborhood of No. 179 Broadway yesterday. The Silver-Springs Park Improvement Company was receiving the investors in its real estate, and giving away oranges right and left. Two rooms on the second floor were right and left. Two rooms on the second floor were trimmed with plants and evergreens and dry mosses of the kird that grow in Florids, and a long table was loaded down with a good many things that do and do not grow in that sunny peninsula. From 10 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening the rooms were fille I with men and women who had bought their lot or nist of lots in Silver Springs Park. The tenniting lot or nist of lots in Silver Springs Park. The tenniting velocities upon the table were passed around by pretty velocities upon the table were passed around by pretty velocities white girls; and the masculine portion of the Pforbal's young property holders decided that if those were also to be numbered among the products of the State they would move down and settle immediately.

THE DOLPHIN OFF FOR A SEA CRUISE. The dispatch boat Dolphin sailed from the Navy Yard yesterday for her trial trip in deep water. Navy Yarit yesterday for her trial trip in deep water.

Pho will go first to Newport and from there out into the
neep water, where she will probably encounter such
wester as will decide beyond all doubt her sea going
qualities. It was expected that she would sail on last
Farsalay, but it was found that she could not be made
rough by that time and on Friday she was detained by
fire heavy fog which enveloped the harbor until late in
the afternoon. She carried a crew of ninety men and
the following officers: Captain, R. W. Meade; Lieutenants, C. O. Allibone, T. C. McLean, J. B. Murdock and St.
G. Cutler; Passed Assistant Surgeon, James H. Gaines;

Assistant-Paymaster, L. C. Kerr: Chief Engineer, John Lowe; Passed Assistant Engineer, James H. Perry, and Assistant Engineer, Lt. F. Durand.

WILLIAM HEATH RELEASED FROM JAIL. HIS BAIL REDUCED TO \$100,000-FAILING HEALTH

SAID TO BE THE REASON. William Heath, of the bankrupt firm of Heath & Co., walked out of the Ludlow Street Jall at 3:30 p. m. yesterday a free man. His ball, in the suit of G. P. Morosini, had been reduced from \$500,000 to \$100,000, and bondsmen had been secured, because his family physician and others had certified that his longer contribute the contribute of t measured step. It was clear that his month's confinement had told upon him severely. When he first became

a prisoner it was astated authoritatively that he took his confinement deeply to heart, but subsequently rallied. For some little time Mr. Heath's family physician, Dr. Charles C. Lee, has felt alarmed at the progress of bronchitis, a disease to which Mr. Heath has been subject. The unwholesome atmosphere of the jail has developed this rapidly so that, as Dr. Lee declares, a confinement of even a few days longer would probably place the broker beyond hope of recovery. A few days ago a friend calling on the prisoner observed that he tottered in returning to his cell.

Negotiations relative to a settlement of Mr. Morosini's suit have been in progress ever since Mr. Heath's incarceration, and at one time an agreement was nearly reached. Owing to Mr. Heath's rapidly failing health, Mr. Morosini's counsel, Alexander & Green, agreed to a reduction of bail and accepted as nominal sureties Frederick Speciti and Walter Browne, who appear on the bonds as "clerks." Welcome S. Jarvis, of Martin & Smith, appeared before Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Smith, appeared before Justice Donohus, in the supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in behalf of Mr. Heath, and William C. Gulliver, of Alexander & Green, in behalf of Mr. Morosini, and the bail was reduced by mutual conseat. The sureties were not required to instify because of their acceptance by Mr. Morosini's counsel. There were rumors that Mr. Heath's lawyers had made linancial arrangements satisfactory to Mr. Morosini's legal representatives and even that Mrs. Heath had given security in the matter, but this was denied at the office of Martin & Smith. Mr. Jarvis, after the bail was provided for, took the order of release to the juil and Mr. Heath was then driven to the office of his attorneys. There he held a consultation with Mr. Martin and was then attended to bis carriage by Mr. Jarvis; he told Mr. Jarvis that be could get along alone then and was driven to his office at No. 78 Broadway.

Mr. Heath was arrested on November 19 in the suit of Mr. Morosini to recover \$480,000, and was imprisoned on his failure to give the \$500,000 bail demanded. Mr. Morosini charged that be had deposited \$480,000 with Heath & Co., that purchases in Manhattan and other stock which he had directed to be made with part of it had not been made, and that the moacy in various ways nad been diverted from its preper channels and the securities had been hypothecated. Mr. Morosini after the arrest joined Mrs. Heath in his suit, alleging that she was virtually a partner in the firm of Heath & Co., and had alded in disposing fraudulently of Mr. Morosin's property. Court, Chambers, yesterday, in behalf of Mr. Heath, and

and had alded in Morosint's property.

#### BOUND TO PLAY IN THE OPERA HOUSE.

Justice Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion made on behalf of Thomas Canary, manager of the Adah Rich mond Theatrical Company, to continue an injunction obtained by him restraining Knowels & Morris, lessees

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS IN FOURTEENTH-ST. The obstruction of the sidewalks on Fourteenth-st. by the erection of booths is objected to by many of the occupants of stores on that thoroughfare. Justice Donoluce, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the application of James A. Hearn & Co., Mary & Co., Taylor & Co., Meyer & Co., and Frankeld & Co., merchauts doing business in that street, directed that a maintainus issue requiring the Commissioner of Public Works and the Superintendent of Incimbrances to remove the obstructions in front of their stores. An ordinance passed several years ago by the Common Council sives permission to any person to occupy one-fourth of the sidewalk for the sale of Christmas wares from December 15 to January 1 in each year. John Deiahanty, counsel for the pelitioners, maintained that the Common Council had no authority to has the ordinance. Assistant Corporation Counsel John J. Townsend, fr. represented the city and made no strenuous consoling. teenth-st. by the erection of booths is objected to by

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- A dispatch from Ogden, Utah, says: Charles W. Hemenway, Editor of The Orden Heraid, a Mormon newspaper, was found guilty of libel yesterday. Hemenway was indicted for publishing belious articles concerning the official actions of the United states officials incident to the prosecution of the polygany cases. The maximum penalty for his officie is a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for six months in the county lath. There are two other indictments for e county jail. There are tweel hanging over Hemenway.

## DR. NEWMAN FOR ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

IN FAVOR OF CALLING GENERAL GRANT'S PASTOR

Methodist Episcopal churches of this city in the apences. "There will be more changes," said one minister yesterday, "than I have ever known before in the city, and most of them will be in the more prominent Methodist churches. The appointment is determined by the Bishop of the Conference and is made at the conference, the presiding elders acting as the Bishop's cabinet. But it is now the custom of all the principal churches to determine the choice of their minister in advance and submit it to the Bishop. A meeting of the officers and trustees of the church is held to decide whether a call shall be extended to any particular minister. Frequently when a minister who is favorably regarded lives in an adjoining conference a committee is appointed, as in other denominations, to visit him, hear him preach and extend a call from the church. A church in New-York may send a committee to San Francisco for that pur-

Among the changes that are contemplated will be the call of tac Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, termerly paster of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, to St. Paul's Church, at Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-st., the term of Dr. Day, the present pastor, having expired. the term of Di. Day, the present pastor, having expired. A large number of the members of St. Paul's are in favor of calling Dr. Newman; among the majority, however, the first choice was the Rev. Dr. W. P. Coddington, processor of Greek and Echies in the University at Syracuse. At a recent meeting of the church officers it was decided to extend the call to Professor Coddinaton. The University objected to losing him, and after some consideration word was received yesterday that he decided the call. The only other name that was considered was Dr. Newman's. Francis E. Trowbridge, one of the trustness of St. Paul's, said that waile Dr. Newman's appointment was by no means certain, he thought that most of the officers would now favor his appointment. The Rev. Dr. O. B. Tiffany, of the Manison Avenue Church, will doubtless be tronsferred to the spring Garden Street Church, of Philadembha. Dr. Tiffany came from Philadelphia three years ago, and the limit of his term will close in the spring. His old congregation has expressed a strong decire for him to return, and the consent of the Board of Bishops has been obtained for this change. A desire had been expressed by some of the Congregation to have his place filled by the Rev. Dr. G. H. Gregory, now a presiding elder; others were in favor of extending a call to the Rev. Dr. G. P. Masden, pastor of the Union Church of St. Louis. A committee recently visited St. Louis to confer with Dr. Masden and it is understood that a call has been extended. These arrangments, low-ever, are subject to the decision of the spring conferences. Bishop forman, of St. Louis, who has been in this city for several weeks said that it was not definitely settled yet atthough he believed that Dr. Masden had been called.

"He is one of the strongest ministers in St. Louis," con-A large number of the members of St. Paul's are in favor

this city for several weeks said that it was not definitely settled yet although he believed that Dr. Masien had been called.

"He is one of the strongest ministers in St. Louis." continued the bishop, "and has been pastor of the Union Church for three years. He is about forty-five years old and came to St. Louis, I think, from Maryland. This will be his first pastorate in New-York."

The Rev. Dr. Feiton of the Mr. Vernon Church of Baltimers, it is thought, will take Dr. Masden's place. Other changes are to take place in New-York and New-York East conferences. Dr. Tillany will succeed, in the Spring Garden Street Church, the Rev. Dr. Miller one of the beat known Methodies ministers in Philadelphia. Dr. Miller was a soldier; he is to take the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. John Kher Thoupson of Grace Church, Rrooklyn. Dr. Tompson in his turn will probably succeed the Rev. Dr. Merritt Huibund of the Washington Square Church in this city. Dr. Huiburd, who has completed his three years, expects to go to Trinity Church in Harlem, of which the Rev. Dr. T. H. Birch is now pastor. Dr. Birch has received a call from the Tabernote Church for Brooklyn and will probably receive an appointment there. The Rev. Dr. Chapman, formerly of St. Paul's Church in Foorth ave. Is to go to the Arch Street Church of Philadeliphia. Trinity Church of St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. James R. Day. Dr. Day came to New-York from Boston three years ago. The Sitty-first Street Church expects to seeme the Rev. Dr. J. S. Breckinbridge of Meriden, Conn., and Mr. Breckinbridge's pul pit will be taken by Dr. B. N. Adams, now noting as presiding elder in Brooklyn.

# VAINLY SEARCHING FOR DE LANET. Pinkerton's Detective Agency yesterday turned in a voluminous report to Frank S. Witherbee regarding their efforts to track Sylvani de Lanet, the regarding their efforts to track Sylvani de Lanet, the French waiter who thirsts for blood and demands that Mrs. Witherbee shall fice with him to France. The gist of the report is that though they have searched the city over and over they are unable to find him. They believe, however, that he is still here. The authorities report the same state of affairs. Both sets of detectives seem to think that the Frenchman may evade them indefinitely.

FALSE REPORT ABOUT HENRY VILLARD. The rumor that Henry Villard, recently president of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its auxillary companies, was about to return to this country was said jesterday to be wholly without foundation by a person who has control of Mr. Villard's affairs in NewYork. The reason for the published report was said to be inexplicable. Mr. Villard is living at Berlin.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

ARMORY FUNDS-ANNUAL REPORTS-PROMOTIONS-SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment met at the Armory on Friday night and discussed many things of interest to the members, including a bountiful repast. The Executive Committee of the fair in aid of the new armory and regimental fund has completed its labors and the treasurer of the fund, Edward Winslow, has been directed to transfer \$10,000 of the fund and accrued interest to Levi M. Bates, Engene Kelly and Thomas L. James, trustees, to be safely in vested and held until a new armory is built or until the method of disposing of it shall be decided upon at a meeting of the officers of the regiment.

Company B, 71st Regiment will meet next Tuesdry vening for the purpose of electing a captain in place of

The commasdants of regiments are required by law to forward through the proper channels to the comin-chief at Albany, on or before December 15 in each year, a report of the parades of the preceding year. Very few of them have thus far done so. Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 2d Brigade, has forwarded his report to the Adjutant-General. The brigade made three parades during the past year—one on Decoration Day, one on the occasion of the arrival of General of the brigade staff take place twice a month during the drill season, and the officers of the regiments of the brigade are drilled once a year by the brigade commander, Regiment, Captain William H. Murphy, gave a reception which was largely attended. The company has elected second Lieutenant John Macaulay to be first lieutenant n place of John F. Boylan, who has been chosen captain

The members of the Sth and 22d Regiments are anxious to have the Board of Apportionment finish the budget, so that they may know whether they are to have new armories. The 8th has asked for \$150,000 and the 22d for \$200,000 for the construction of buildings,

ninth anniversary last Tuesday evening by a masquerade ball at Turn Hail, in East Fourth-st. Before the d meing began Colonel A. P. Stewart made a stirring adsword exercise was given.

lowing officers for the ensuing year: Commander John Schmidling, Senior Vice-Commander Heury S. Trass, Junior Vice-Commander Edward J. Rapp. Wadsworth Post No. 77 G. A. R. has elected the fol-

lowing officers for the coming year: James P. Rogers, Commander: Joseph McCauless, Scalor Vice-Commanler; Henry Kearney, Junior Vice-Commander; James H. Porter, quartermaster; Alonzo H. Smith, surgeon; John Mulligan, chaptain; Ira A. Davidson, officer of the day; John G. Kearney, officer of the guard; John Holrer, and the following Council of Administration: M. Donohue, George Werner, Charles O'Neill, S.

M. Areson and William H. Innis.
The review of the 23d Regiment by Colonel John Ham-liton, 5th United States Artiflery, last Wednesday night was witnessed and applanded by many friends of the

mand.

Next month the battalion drills of the 12th Regiment

cill begin.

A successful examination has been passed by Captain

P. Belcombe, of Company H, and Elestenant E. A.
errell, of Company I, 71st Regiment.
Lieutenant F. S. Rice, Company G, 9th Regiment, has

ion.

Old Guard ball at the Metropolitan Opera House
among 21 is an occurrence foodly looked forward
military circles. The field and staff officers of all
actments misseribe for boxes on the occasion, and

figure.

Every member of Company F, 9th Reziment, who attends every drul during the season, will receive a gold media appropriately inscribed.

Company K, 13th Regiment, has appointed Lieutenant William H. Cuchrane, Corporal Edward E, Flynt and Frederick Flatten a committee to organize a rifle club to be composed of members of the Company E, 2th Regiment, has elected the following civil offerer: Recording secretary, Corporal E. N. Mackin; fluincial secretary, First Seriesant W. J. Austin; tensurer, Leutenant W. H. Ehrmann.

A reception will be given by Company D, 9th Regiment, in the Grand Opera House Hall; entrasee in West Twenty-third-st, on the evening of January 20.

Companies F, K, and E of the 22d Regiment are to give respectively a ball at the Lexington Avenue opera House, on January 15, a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on February 12.

The Veterian Association of the 47th Regiment has elected the following offecrs: C, C, Eurnes, colonel: William Lamb, Hentenant-colonel: W. Matthewson, major; John H. Brennan, adjutant; Thomas S, Ceoper, quartermaster; R. W. Kenyon, chaplain; G. I. Totters, paymaster; Alfred W, Ghrox, compissary, and capitains, Charles W, Hayes, W, P. Haemmond, James H. Weaver and William H. Godfrey.

Company H, 22d Regiment, is receiving many recruits. Lemon B, E Hoyt, John H, Nagel, J. E. Briggs, Harry Guvon, Waiter M, Briggs and Charles J. Westerfield have recently jouned, Lieutenant Carenes M, Skellen, Quartermaster searcent William Read, Corporal F. W. Hager and Privates George W, William and John F. Gailacher have been appointed a committee to prepare for a reception to be given in a few weeks.

Warrants have been appointed a committee to prepare for a reception to be given in a few weeks.

Warrants have been appointed a committee to prepare for a reception to be given in a few leets. Charles F, M. Harry Guvon, Campany C, 8th Regiment; Regiment; Regiment; Regiment of the following countermasters and privates of Company F, 8th Regiment; Regiment is reception to be give

Chomas Cannon and John Penn.
Company C, 8th Regiment, has elected the following ivit officers: Treasurer, First Lieutenint Thomas F. Fraser; recording secretary, Corporal Charles F. Jenius; thanctal secretary, Frivate J. K. Freeman; sereant-at-arms, Frivate Frank F. Stahl.
Corporal A. L. Ely has been elected sergeant and rank Hallard and J. W. B. Rockwell corporals of Consum G. 7th Regiment.

Copper 1

Company G. 7th Regiment.

To-morrow night the Board of Examination of the To-morrow night the Board of Examination of the 7th Regiment meets.

The civil officers of the various companies of the 13th Regiment are as follows: Company K.—Captain R. P. Morie, president; John D. Brown, recording secretary; Edward B. Quinn, fluancial secretary; William D. Ready, treasurer; Company B.—Thomas S. Gendar, treasurer; Corporal James F. Goodwin, recording secretary; W. W. Wices, fluancial secretary; William C. Marchall, Henry E. Kinkel and R. G. Conking, directors, Company E.—Corporal J. H. Winns, recording secretary; Charles H. Robinson, fluancial secretary; Lentenant Charles L. Speir, treasurer; Company G. Lieutenant Charles L. Speir, treasurer; Company G. Lieutenant A. Fuller Tomes, treasurer; Corporal W. F. Christessen, fluancial secretary; Lentessen, fluancial secretary; Lentesse Tomes, treasurer; Corporat w., Corporates, and acceptance of the continuous secretary; Corporat A. Hayward, recording secretary; Company D. Captain Charles O. Davis, president; Corporat E. J. Connelle, recording secretary; Quartermaster Sergeant Sydney Grant, financial secretary; Corporat Charles P. Fish, treasurer.

## APPEAL TO THE DRY-GOODS COMMUNITY.

As in past years the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New-York has this year appointed the under-fixed Dry-Goods Auxiliary Committee to solicit and receive contributions. These collections are distributed among the general hospitals of this city upon the equitable basis of the number gratuitously treated be each institution. The following sums have been received

Faulkner, Page & Co. \$100 | Henry B. Anchincloss.

Wm. Simpson, Sons & Co. 100 | H. J. Libby & Co. 100 | H. J. Libby & Co. 100 | H. J. Libby & Co. 110 | H. J. Libby & Co. 110 | H. J. Libby & Co. 110 | Uphan, Treker & Co. 111 | H. J. Libby & Co. 111 | H. J. Libby & Co. 112 | H. J. Libby & Co. 113 | H. J. Libby & Co. 113 | H. J. Libby & Co. 114 | H. J. Libby & Co. 115 | H. J. Libby & Liby & Libby & Libby & Liby &

Donations may be addressed to: A. W. Kingman, of Brown, Wood & Kingman, No. 60 Worthest, treasurer; Watter H. Lewis, of Lewis Bros. & Co., Nos. 86 and 88 Worthest, president; Hyman blum, of L. & H. Blum, No. 38 Thomas-st., secretary; Louis Sitx, of Louis Sitx & Co., No. 15 White-st.; V. Mumford Moore, of A. Person, Harriman & Co., No. 457 Broome-st.; Isaac Wallach, of H. Wallach's Sons, No. 38 Thomas-st., Dry-Goods Auxiliary Committee.

TYPHOID FEVER ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. No new cases of typhoid fever have appeared in the neighborhood of First-place and Clinton-at., Brooklyn, where the disease prevailed so extensively in the last ten days and those now afflicted are improving rapidly. The fever seems to be abating in South Brooklyn, but half a dozen persons have been taken down with it on the Heights during the week. Three of these live in Pierrepont-st.

# LECTURES ON SCIENCE.

The Science Matinee Club, which has been object the cuitivation of taste for science popularly presented. There will be ton lectures in the large hall of the Hotel Brunswick, on Thursdays, at 11 a. m., beginning January 7. Professor Young of Princeton will epen the course. tevised by Ingersoli Lockwood of this city, has for its

# HOLIDAY FOR LABORERS.

SUCCESS OF THE PLAN IN IRON WORKS. TESTIMONY OF THOMAS F. ROWLAND AFTER AN EXPERIENCE OF FOUR YEARS.

While the idea of making Saturday afternoon a half-holiday throughout the year here, as in England, is favorably received in all circles, there are those who seriously question the possibility of putting it into successful, practical operation in this country. If the reform, they argue, is to benefit all classes, as general, and this involves not only the closing of the stores and other places of business at noon on Saturdays, but the shops and factories as well; and, to do all this seems to many impossible. It was clearly shown last summer that the stores can be closed on the last inconvenience to the public, and the majority of people are satisfied that the week's business may, with compara tively little exertion, be transacted in five and a-half just as well as in six days. But is the same true in regard to manual labor f Will a mechanic or laborer who ons half a day each week for rest or diversion be bene fited sufficiently by it that he will be able to do as much work in the other five and a half days as he does now ers on the labor problem maintain that he will and argue convincingly in support of this view, but a good exam ple of its practicability will be more interesting than The illustration referred to is afforded by the Continental Works, of Greenpoint, where the famous Monitor was built. These works are owned principally by Thomas F. 800 men. The Saturday half-holiday practice has been in vogue for over four years and has proved a complete success. For the purpose of examining the workings of the system a TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of the works yesterday and found Mr. Rowland, who in response to an inq stry regarding the reform said :

garding the reform said:

"Since May, 1881, we have never done a stroke of of work after 12 o'clock on Saturdays, except in cases of absolute necessity, and then the men are always paid extra for it, just as though it were night or Sandays work. I was led to adopt this system from my forty years' experience with workington. I began my career as an employe. My first position was that offireman, and later as engineer on a locomotive. While thus employed it never even had Sunday to myseff and I then resolved that if I ever became an employer I would never ask a man to work an hour on Sunday except to save life or property. These works were started in 1850, and during theware we had a great many dovernment contracts which required us to work every day in the week but of course this was justifiable under the circumstances. In visiting the old country I had frequently noticed the excellent workings of the Saturday half-soliday there and four years age last spring I determined to try it in my own establishment. Accordingly on May 16, 1881, the following notice was posted up through the During the season commencing with the third week

#### INVESTIGATING THE EXCISE BOARD. INSPECTOR HENNESSY CRUSHED-PICTURESQUE

The hearing of evidence in the investigation of the Excise Board was continued yesterday at the Gilsey House before Commissionerr Beckley. The morning session was devoted to a cross examination of Commisseason was deviced to a cross on behalf of the Excise sioner Marris by Mr. Newcombe on behalf of the Excise Board. The attempt was made to prove that the inforthe license of certain notorious places was not trust-worthy or sufficient to be the foundation of a valuable epinion. In reference to John Apple's place at No. 510 Sixth-ave., Mr. Newcombe tried to entrap the wilness into a contradiction of the testimony which he had given at the last hearing. He had testified that in deciding at the last hearths. The hard in the property of licensing a barroom, he considered the character which the place had berne rather than the respectability of the applicant. He had refused to sign Apple's beense, but admitted that he had after ward signed a license for the same place when it had

ward signed a license for the same place when it had charged hands.

Q.—In this case were you not influenced by the character of the applicant for the license t. A.—Yes, I certainly was. I wo Frenchmen, against whom I knew nothing, applies for the license and I understoes that they intended to have a sort of employment ourcast connected with their beer simp.

Q.—Then it was the character of the applicant that induced you to sign the license, despite the previous bud reputation of the place f. A.—Not entirely. The new proprietors cleared out the disorderly tenants who occulted the upper thorse, put the building in good repair and moved in with their own families. The presence of their families I considered a sud-clent guarantee for the respectability of the business which they intended to carry on.

Commissioner Morris also repeated in greater detail the results of his personal inspection of the concert garden at No. 108 West Eighteenth-st., and of the floors dove. Upstairs he found small supper rooms in some of which were seated couples drinking. These rooms, he explained, were not separated by walls of masonry, but nly by thin partitions which did not reach to the cett ing. A man named Prescott first applied for the license of this place, but in view of what Commissioner Morris had found the license was refused. Later Jacob Schuatz made a similar application for the same place, and an inspector reported that the supper rooms had been removed. The Board then granted the license, but Commissioner Morris still protested.

There was a small sensation at the afternoon session, when counsel for the Board thought that they had ob tained an extremely damaging admission from one of the witnesses for the prosecution. It soon turned out, however, that the evidence was more damaging for the defence than for the plaintiffs. Michael O'Malley, a plumber living in West Twenty-seventh-st., and the chiarman of the Owners and Business Men's Protective Association, and Jules Chatelan, a retired French wine merchant and a member of the same association, were , called by Mr. Scott for the prosecution to testify as to the character of "Tom" Gould's, "Pat" Eagan's, the Cremorne, the Haymarket and other stadiar places which had been licensed by the Excise Board, Both the witnesses testified to the extremely bad character of these places, Mr. O'Malley's testimony being particularly rich in picturesque incidents of his visits when in search of information. They were allowed to leave the room without cross examination, but then W. Bourke Cockran, who defends Commissioner Haughton, bethought himself of a further question and the witnesses were recalled.

Q.—Did you ever write a letter to the Excise Roard

Q.—Dia you ever write a letter to the Excise Board recommending the issuing of a Heense to a main named John Gaile for a piace at No. 106 West Twenty-seventhat I A.—Yes.
Q.—Was not a raid made by Captait Williams on the same house and did he rot find that gambling was conducted in the upper stories! A.—Yes.
Q.—Then you used your influence to obtain a Reense for a piace in which rambling was carried on !
Mr. Chatelau's English is not particularly fluent, and

taking notice of this fact the counsel addressed the last question to him rather than to Mr. O'Malley, who seemed burning to act as spokesman. Mr. Chatslau explained after some stammering that he had himself given information against the gambling rooms, which were also used as a place of prostitution. It also appeared that Gallo was a respectable man, whose evidence had led to the conviction of the keepers of the disorderly place. Mr. O'Maliey could stand the restraint no longer, and as Inspector Hennessy leaned over to make some further suggestion to Mr. Cockran, he burst

forth: And what's more, Gallo was obliged to give \$10 to Inspector Hennessy before he could get his license. I advise you to put Mr. Hennessy on the stind.

Mr. Hennessy looked foolish and made no more

suggestions. The rest of the session was taken up in the examination of police officers who testified to the bad character of the Haymarket, the Cremorne, "Tom" Gould's and other places. The investigation will be continued a week from to-morrow.

### GLORYING IN PARNELES TRIUMPH.

IRISH-AMERICANS ON THE SITUATION. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, MAYOR O'BRIEN AND OTHERS

TALK-RELAND MUST HAVE HER RIGHTS, Boston, Dec. 19. (Special).-In relation to the political agitation in England, John Boyle O'Reilly said to-day: "The Gladstone plan, as reported, is no doubt a feeler for English opinion. It is also part of the Irish agitation in Eugland. It awakens the English masses, Parnell's eighty-six members cannot compel legislation. but they do compel discussion. It will take three years at least, I predict, before any English Minister can carry through Parliament a bill granting Ireland the main objects of her desire. Meanwhile, of course, there will be reforms granted, probably something in the shape of an Irish l'arriament even."

"What are the main objects of Ireland's desire !" "In my opinion they are to-day practically similar to Ireland's demand by Grattan in 1782-complete control of the judiciary, the commissions, the police, and the power to arrange a tariff for Ireland's industrial needs. Without these the country is enslaved, no matter what pretence be made of home government. These are the government of any country."

What do you think Parnell will do next !" "Keep quiet and hold his tongue. He is not in check, but he has placed in check both the English parties.

must play before he moves. The laint that he does not formulate complaint that his demands and that the Irish want is vague and un defined, is a mere feint of the enemy to draw him out. It is not for him to offer, but for England, Both parties know proundly what Ireland wants. Every American editor, even those who complain of Parnell's indefinite purpose, know it. But they are England's friends, not Ireland's." "What do you think of the Orange threats of civil

" I think nothing of them. The Orangemen are blust as a whole. They are as peorly organized, as ignorant, malignant, and selfish as all carpet-baggers are. They disgrace the respectable Protestants of Ireland more than they irritate the Irish Catholics. They are adopts at misrep-resenting Irishmen, for the vile system has succeeded for 200 years. But the times are all changed while they stand the same chance in the field of battle as they did in the late election, or not so well, for the millions of Irishmen who would not vote could fight," Mayor O'Brien said that he had not looked into Mr.

chadstone's scheme, but he was a firm believer in home rule for Ireland and Scotland. The matter is forced upon the people of both England and Ireland. The great power of the people of the the world shows that the time has gone by when intelligent people are not capable of governing themselves ple of the United States in agriculture and the inventive entus of the citizens in producing all kinds of laborthe farmers of Scotland, and the farmers of Wales, and it becomes necessary for self protection that "home-rule" prevail in all these day than they were last year and poorer last year than they were the year before. "The Euglish Government they were the year before. "The English Government don't care for the people of Ireland and would give them nothing were in not for the great changes alluded to, which have been working for years, Ireland is well adapted for manufactures and kind now used for husting grounds and the streams which are controlled for fishing could be utilized for such purpose. Home rule is but the beginning of what must go on. The frish people are so distinct arace and their love of fiberty is so marked that while they may be writing to try home rule, they

ready and willing to do the best possible thing for freland.

John F. Fitzgerald said: "There never was a time in the history of the firsh race when we had reason to feel prouder than at present. Our producers in freland, under helistory described in the history of the firsh race when we had reason to feel prouder than at present. Our producers in freland, under helisthant leaders, have bandshed incidentsm, destroyed aristocracy, and begun the ream of democracy. No man in freland to day is questioned as to whether he is a Methodist. Presbyterian, Cathodic, or whathor, when presentlag himself for national homos. The only questions asked are, is he true to freland and if elected, will be serve her faithfully? In the coming British Parliament the frish people will have a better and larger representation, knowing their rights and determined upon attaining them, than any other oppressed nationality on the face of the carriage Globalone knows. Sallabury knows, they all know that we have something in reservo; that there is something behind all this constitutional struggle new going on; and knowing it they fear. The frish leaders are at present dishing England with her own weapons, brain to brain, and law to law, if their just demands are refused and treated with contempt there will be invoked that which hes berond. The people of freland will get their rights pencalogy, if possible, but by other means if England wants it."

## INDIGNANT DAKOTA.

ANXIOUS TO CALL THE ' GENERAL" TO ACCOUNT-SAMPLES OF PUBLIC OPINION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (Special).-Letters and telegrams appear here to-day from all parts of Dakota con-demning the course of Commissioner Sparks for his land grant decisions, and the speeches of Senators Butler and Vest us to the action taken by the jeopie in organizing for Statehood. A dispatch from Redfield says: "People here are anxious to see the late rulings of Commissions Sparks as regards commuting two claims revoked, as it rectly affects a great many of them. It has seen a common practice since the first settleent of the Territory, and they have borrowed money on the final proof receipts, so that the enforcement of the ruling will bankrupt thousands of them. Sparks has no friends in Dakota. If the ruling only applies to future proofs it is not so bad."

A telegram from Miller's says: "Public sentiment here is bitter against Sparks. Honest settlers will lose more than the Government will gain by his ralings if persisted in. They will tend greatly to depreciate value, and the innocent will suffer more than the guilty." A correspondent at Wahpston telegraphs: "A man who has travelted all through this county says public opinion concerning the Sparks rulings may be expressed in three words, they are outrageous. They will keep out capital and settlers and will work the greatest hardships to all classes of people now here. Public sentiment favors protection of the public domain, but condemns retroactive rulings which work injury principally to innocent parties."

These are examples of messages and letters from all portions of the Territory. Concerning the debate on the State Board question, telegrams are published from Yankton, Aberdeen, Grand Forks, Larimore, Bismarck, Fargo, Jamestown, Redfield, Steele, Chamberlain, Ordway and other centres of population which are similar in tone. They declare that the imputation cast at the people in the speeches of the Democratic leaders has antagonized even the friends of that party. While some of the northern and central cities do not believe in creating the new State on the line of the forty. A telegram from Miller's says: "Public sentiment

leaders has an again to the northern and central cities do not be-lieve in creating the new State on the line of the forty-sixth parallel, a large majority favors the admission of the Territory and expects Congress to pass an enabling act in its present session.

LABORERS NOT ANXIOUS TO ARBITRATE. LYNN, Mass., Dec. 19 Special).-The Knights of Labor have had much to say concerning arbitration, but the shoe manufacturers, after an informal conference last evening, are satisfied that the labor unions do not want a settlement by arbitration. Manufacturers are uneasy on account of the unsettled condition of the labor market and the danger of a general strike. Labor unions have had wage matters practically their own way for four or five years, and now do not care to yield

#### JOHN A. HALLEY VINDICATED. For seventeen years before January, 1884,

John A. Halley was in the employ of Morrison, Herriman & Co., Importer of linens and laces. The firm then man & Co., importer of in one and laces. The firm then caused him to be arrested on the charge of conspiracy to embezzle. After a thorough examination Mr. Halley was discharged. Subsequent events proved that the firm's cashier was the gunity person. Mr. Halley sued the firm for Jake arrest and malicious prosecution, placing the damages at \$50,000. Yesterday a verdict was rendered for \$5,000 in his behalf.

### DISCONTENT IN BROCKTON.

POPULAR FEELING AS TO THE STRIKE.

THE DELAY IN ARBITRATION-DEMANDS OF THE WORKMEN LOOKED UPON AS EXCESSIVE. BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 19 .- The fifth week of the ontest between the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and their striking lasters has already begun, and yes-

terday morning the prospect for an immediate settlement looked dubious. After the agreement to certain articles drawn up by representative committees of both parties on December 3, it was supposed that a speedy adjustment of difficulties would follow. But the com mittees found a serious obstacle in the way in debating the question of prices. No agreement could be reached and artibrators were appointed by each party to deal with the question, only to be objected to by the other side.

As no united action seemed possible, on Friday the Arbitration Committees adjourned for one week, meeting again yesterday. In the meantime the situation was changing somewhat in Brockton. The citizens generally have begun to red the effects of the strike. The possible searcity of bread and butter brings people down to plain facts quickly. It was remembered how prosperous Brockton has been under the old scale of prices and people asked at whose door the present deadlock could be laid, after such progress in agreement had been made. The result was the general conclusion that the workingmen were demanding altogether too much, and popular sympathy has thus been gether too much, and pop ular sympathy has thus been to a certain extent withdrawn from the n. The lasters' union has been the organization directly involved, and it has had the support of the Knights of Labor, the local assembly of that order again pledging its sup-port on Monday. The turn in popular sympathy has been noticed, however, by the general officers of the order and outside pressure was brought to bear to in-duce the local associations to discuss the situation fairly with the manufacturers, and this is what is now taking place.

duce the local associations to discuss the situation famly with the manufacturers, and this is what is now taking place.

The real cause of trouble in the deadleck on price lists lies in the fact that the leaders in the local labor organizations promised their followers an increase of fitteen or twenty per cent. The manufacturers, whose profit is small, cannot make this increase without ranning behind, and therefore refused. It was felt that when the committees met on Friday a speedy agreement must be reached, or clse a deadlock to last all wister would result. The full committees, six representatives from the manufacturers and six from the labor unions, met at 10 o'cleck, and in a harmonious manner discussed the situation, laid aside all existing price lists and framed a new one. The general feeling was that if a scale of prices for lasting could be agreed upon, work might begin, and the other departments might be estitled at leisure. Sessions were held all day yesterday and people stood about outside anxiously waiting for news. Brockten, indeed, has been an anxious place for weeks, and many workmen have given up the contest and sought work elsewhere, thirty leaving on Thursday for Pittsfield. A prominent member of the Manufacturers' Association talked freely with the correspondent of Th. This in this afternoon upon the present aspects of the situation.

"I shall welcome a settlement," he same, "as much as any one, but I regard this method of arbitration as unnatural. It cannot be right in theory or practice to have an individual totally unconnected with you step in and requirate the vital part of your business for you. As to the men who usually represent labor it is for their interest to keep up the agitation; they thrive

unnatural. It cannot be right in theory or practice to have an individual cotally nuconnected with you step in and regulate the vital part of your business for you. As to the men who usually represent labor it is for their interest to keep up the agination; they thrive on it. They have been demanding of us an increase of 15 or 20 per cent, that is borty or fifty cents advance a day. Our actual average profit is between 10 and 20 cents per day on each man employed. It is apparent how steadily their demands must be opposed. The resent condition of affairs is critical. If it apparent on the local committees in the line of more reasonable demands. This is what makes the situation hopeful, the central organization realizing the responsibility of continued agitation by the local minous. The public is getting out of patience; they bed that prosperous times resulted from the scale of wages paid for several years and that the y orkingmen' want the earth. These troubles have resulted in a permanent loss of trade. One-third of our spring business has been lost, scattered to all part of the country. Go into the headquarters of those men in Boston any evening, and you will find drummers with samples of the 'Broekton shoe' made elsewhere, and making sales too. Agents of other firms have been in town from time to time employing our worknen. Claim and Coburn, of Hopkinton, have taken a number, actually coming to us for recommendations."

"Have the manufactorers gained anything," it was

kinton, have taken a number, actually coming to us for recommendations."

"Have the manufacturers gained anything," it was asked, "in the fight!"

"Certainly; if nothing else, we have taught the unions that we have an effective organization to guaid us against their tyranny, and I think the lesson will be a preventatige of outrageons demands for some time to come. What the final result will be if labor unions continue, I cannot say. Lynn manufacturers are disgusted with arbitration, and the final giposiment must be on some other basis. At present we can only look forward to the day, row at hand, when both manufacturers and labor will be theroughly organized either for union or opposition."

One prominent dry goods dealer said: "Our business has not suffered so much as we expected, being, in keed, during the holidays better than last year, but the pay rolls of the suspended factories amount to \$75,000 a week. This in circulation amounts to over \$200,000, and one can easily see the diseaster awaiting

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER I LACES. BIRMING IAM, Dec. 19 .- The 8 o'clock train this morning from New-Haven brought about twentyfive men from towns in Ma-sachusetts for the Derby giver Company. They were escorted from the depot to the mull by Chief of Police Bradley, of Shellon, and one of his officers. Many of the strikers looked on and made considerable noise, but offered no violence.

Curcago, Dec. 19.-Another strike was begun on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rankoad here this The yards of the company in Western-ave, are filled with the strikers and their sympathisers, and as trouble is anticipated thirty policeman have been dispatched to the scene. The freight traffic is almost at a standstill,

## GERARD AND HIS TWO QUARTERS.

A GREEK SCHOLAR IN HIS CUPS-NIOBE NOWHERE AND HORACE ECLIPSED.

BOTON, Dec. 19 (Special),-There died in this city the other day a man who at twenty-five was a college graduate of classical education and of great inellectual ability and promise, but whose later days pauperism. In early life he had learned the printer's trade and was a finished workman, but drink had dragged him down to the lowest pits of shame, and the walls of many a parroom have re-echoed with the liquid odes of florace and the long flowing sentences of Cicero, delivered for the amusement of a gang of ruffians who would pay for his liquor for the sake of hearing him "spout Greek." Gerard used to make periodical pilgrimages among the various printing offices, soliciting loans of adime "for a shave." On one occasion after having collected twenty-five cents he approached an old ferlow printer, one Jones, and made overtures for the advance

"Now, what's the use, Gerard ; you'll go out and get taken in, and then you'll have to go to the Island again, and I should think you'd had enough of that." Gerard protested that he wouldn't, "Well," said Jones, "I've got no nickel but here's a quarter. Putyours against it and we'll toes to see who has them both."

Gerard hesitated. To lose his quar-ter was not to be thought of, but the chance of making it at one stroke a half dollar dazzled him. A long time he considered the matter and then took the plunge. " I'll have to go you," he said. They threw : Gerard lost, and Jones pocketed the two quarters. Gerard stood a moment motionless, protrated by despair. Then he broke forth into a classical apostrophe that for pure grief would have left Nabo nowhere. He bewalled the stern fate the gods allot to men. He recited the woes of Ulysses, the pangs of Œdipus, the distress of the daughter of old King Action, He quoted the "Aure Sacra fames" of Virgil and ran the whole gamut of the gods from Pallas

Athene to Atropos, Clotho and Lachesis, Jones was appatled. He never realized before that the loss of a quarter could cause so much suffering. Drawing forth the two coins he thrust them into Gerard's hand, saying : " Never mind, old fellow, let me lend you

these.' Gerard was completely overcome. He grasped his fellow printer's hand.
"Jones," said he, "hear me. I solemnly swear that

never again so long as I live will I indulge in the foolish, the pernicious, the depraved, the soul-destroying habit of gambling."

WELL-KNOWN MEN BLACKBALLED

Boston, Dec. 19 (Special) .- The Evening Record says that the new Algonquin Club has recently had mild sensation caused by the blackballing of two wellknown Boston scions. One of them is a man belonging to one of the oldest families in the city and who is highly respected both in his business and social relations. The other is not a Bostonian by birth but has become identified with the mercantile and political life of the cly and has been intrusted with important legislative duti-s which he has fulfilled with credit to himself and satiswhich he has fulfilled with credit to himself and satis-faction to his constituents. There is a wide difference in the bearing of the two men which emphasizes the singular fact that they should both fail beneath to scalping knives of the Algonquins. One is exclusive and aristocratic, though perhaps unconsciously so. The other is the type of nearty democratic good fellowship. As the Algonquin is professely a business men's citib and makes no protensions to social exclusiveness, the rejection of these two candidates is a puzzle to the un-imitated.